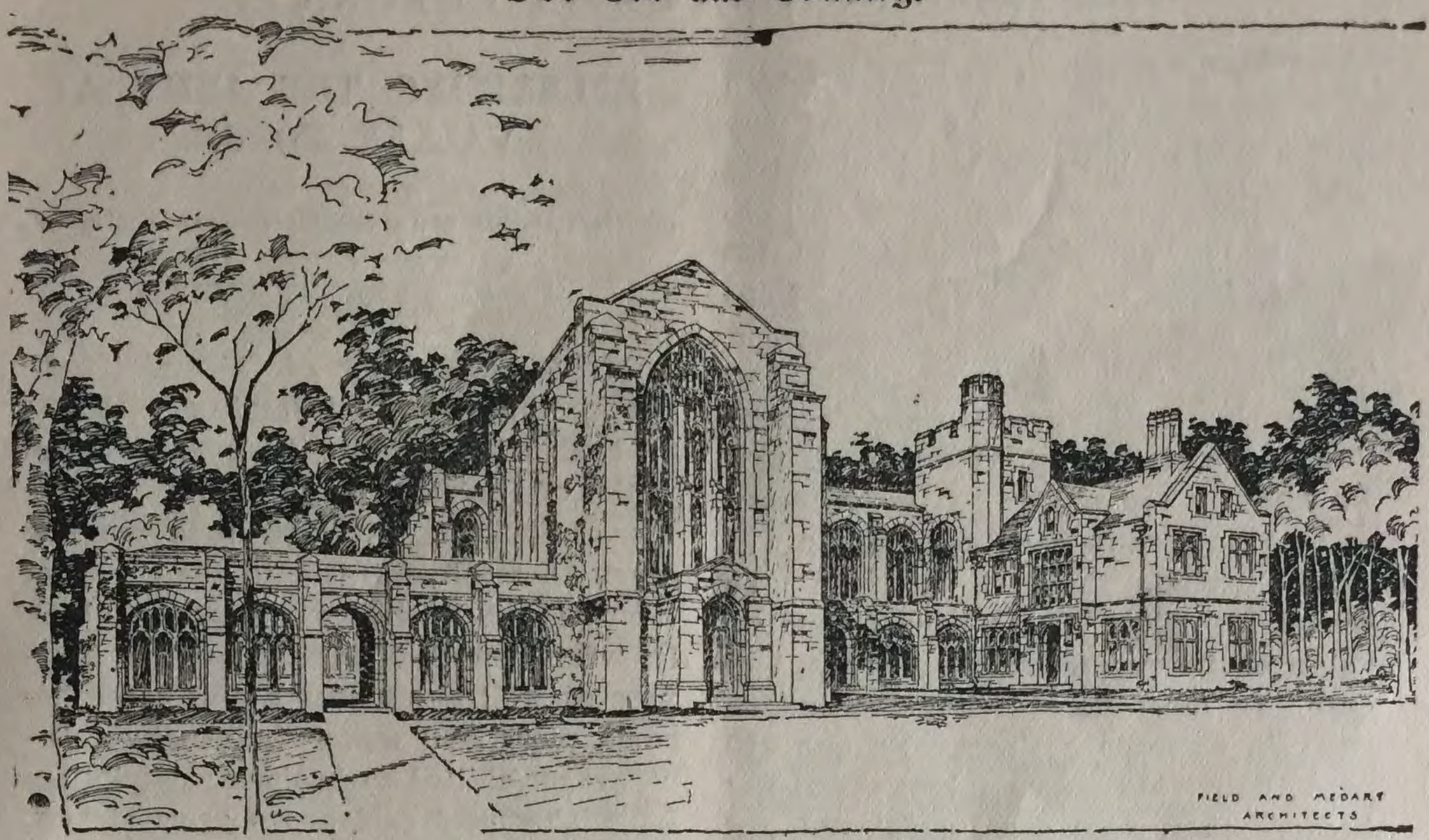
"For God and Country."



Cloister of the Colonies. Washington Memorial Chapel. Patriots' Hall. Tower and Rectory.

"No spot on earth—not the plains of Marathon, nor the passes of Sempach, nor the place of the Bastile, nor the dykes of Holland, nor the moors of England —is so sacred in the history of the struggle for human liberty as Valley Forge."

—CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY.

The Washington Chapel Chronicle

Valley Forge,

A RECORD OF RELIGION AND PATRIOTISM.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE WASHINGTON CHAPEL GUILD.

MISS EMMA W. CRAWFORD, Editor. MRS. ROBERT WOOD, Business Manager

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The Washington Memorial Library.

One of the features of the Patriots' Hall will be the Washington Memorial Library. Its books and records will be the natural complement of the Museum of American History. Thus under one roof the student will find both the books in which the history of our national life is told and the articles which are illustrative of it. To this will be added in time a National Picture Gallery; but of that we will speak later.

Little has been said of the library, for we have had no place in which to keep books. All this will shortly be changed by the completion of the first room of the Patriots' Hall, in which there will be space alotted for the beginning of the library. Already there are several books to form the nucleus of what ought in time be a valuable historical collection. We believe that it can be readily and quickly enlarged, and we appeal to the patriotic readers of the "Chronicle" to help us make a creditable showing at the opening of the Museum of American History.

In every house there are one or more

books of a historical character which are never used. By themselves they are of very little value, but if placed in such a library as we plan, these will become really valuable because useful. Instead of being a continual source of annoyance and care to the housekeeper, for dust will accumulate on the best of books, they will be a help and inspiration to the student of American history. No book is too old or too insignificant to be valueless in such a collection.

To illustrate this, let us take the school histories. These have almost no value or interest after they are out of date. In most houses they are hidden away in some dark closet. No one will read them. No one will buy them. But because they were once useful and had a commercial value most people will not throw them away, and they remain year after year as so much rubbish. Now we want just such books. We want a copy of every school history of the United States issued from the press. These valueless links if put together will become a golden chain of American education in national history. Standing on the shelves they will represent our growth as a nation. As a collection they will represent the development and growth of educational methods and material in the field of American history.

Any book or pamphlet relating to America or to an American will be acceptable. We are especially anxious to secure biographies and genealogies, state and county histories. All gifts will be reported in the "Chronicle." Books, with the name of the donor, should be sent to the Rev. W. Herbert Burk, All Saints' Rectory, Norristown.

Those desiring to make gifts in memoriam should consult the Rev. Mr. Burk. At present there are several opportunities for such gifts, among them three of great historic value involving the expenditure of $25, $40 and $150.

RECRUITING THE ARMY AT VALLEY FORGE.

British Deserters and Prisoners Enlisted,

BY W. HERBERT BURK.

During the winter of '77 and '78 all the colonies were struggling with the problem of filling up the ever-thinning ranks of the Continental army. In the first enthusiasm of the struggle men had given themselves freely to the cause of liberty; but as the war dragged along its weary length of days, the call of business as well as of hearth and home became more and more imperative. Indifference chilled enthusiasm; patriotism languished and selfishness grew strong, feeding upon those reasons which always are so satisfying to the self-seeking. The apparent hopelessness of the cause, the poor pay and the increased cost of living, checked enlistments; and even the bounties, paid as they were in money of uncertain values, failed to be a potent stimulus.

At this point the committees of the different towns and districts of Massachusetts found an easy solution of their prisoners who escaped from Burgoyne's army as substitutes for those citizens who shrank from military services for one cause or another. To these prisoners this was a golden opportunity, such difficulties. They decided to employ such prisoners from Burgoyne's army as would enlist as substitutes for those citizens who shrank from military services for one cause or another. To these prisoners this was a golden opportunity, such as was offered to the bounty jumper in the days of the Civil war. The Council of Massachusetts was flattered with the idea of speedily completing its battalions by a cheap and easy method, regardless of the baleful results of such action, and the British deserter was an eager and conscienceless party to the bad bargain.

Congress had adopted a preamble and resolution on the 26th of February on this very subject. By its resolution it wisely forbade such enlistments, "Resolved, That no prisoners of war or deserters from the enemy be enlisted, drafted or returned, to serve in the Continental army." Unfortunately the preamble was not as free from censure. In it Congress said, "Whereas, experience has proved, that no confidence can be placed in prisoners of war or deserters from the enemy, who enlist into the Continental army, but many losses and great mischiefs have frequently happened by them."

On the twelfth of March, writing from Valley Forge, Washington took exception to this preamble in the following words: "With great deference I would take the liberty to observe, that Congress seems to have carried the preamble of their resolve of the 26th ultimo, prohibiting the enlisting, &c., of prisoners and deserters, too far; and, through accident, to have recited a fact that has never happened (at least to my knowledge), and which is injurious to us namely, that prisoners had been enlisted by us. If any have, it is what I never knew. However, be this as it may, if the resolution has not been published, I could wish the preamble to be altered, and to recite, "*that experience*, in deserters," &c., only. The resolution itself may stand as it does, comprehending a prohibition against the enlistment of both."

"My reason for troubling Congress upon this occasion is, we have always complained against General Howe, and still do, for obliging or permitting the prisoners in his hands to enlist, as an unwarrantable procedure, and wholly repugnant to the spirit at least of the cartel. This preamble seems to admit the practice on our part, which would certainly justify it in him, and is such evidence as must silence us in the future (should it stand) and afford him an opportunity for recrimination, though, as I have suggested, I believe no prisoners have ever been enlisted by us. I am sure none have through compulsion."

When Washington was convinced of this disastrous practice in Massachusetts he wrote a strong letter to James Bowdoin, President of the Council of that state, protesting against such a line of procedure. "I need not enlarge," he said, "upon the danger of substituting, as soldiers, men who have given a glaring proof of a treacherous disposition, and who are bound to us by no motives of attachment, to citizens, in whom the ties of country, kindred and sometimes property are so many securities for their fidelity. The evils with which this measure is pregnant are obvious, and of such a serious nature, as makes it necessary not only to stop the further progress of it, but likewise to apply a retrospective remedy, and if possible to annul it, so far as it has been carried into effect. Unless this is done, although you may be amused for the present with the flattering idea of speedily completing your battalions, they will be found, at or before the opening of the campaign, reduced by the defection of every British soldier to their original weak condition, and the accumulated bounties of the continent and of the state will have been fruitlessly sacrificed."

"Indeed," he continues, "Mr. Burgoyne could hardly, if he were consulted, suggest a more effectual plan for plundering us of so much money, reinforcing General Howe with so many men, and preventing us from recruiting a certain number of regiments; to say nothing of the additional losses which may be dreaded in desertions among the native soldiers, from the contagion of ill example and the arts of seduction which it is more than probable will be put into practice."

Two weeks later he wrote again to Governor Bowdoin, saying: "The evil

which I apprehended from the enlistment of deserters has already made its appearance. One of the colonels informs me that every British deserter sent to his Regiment except one, has already gone off. One of these people a few nights ago took off a light horse with his accountrements from an advanced picket. I hope upon this proof of the infidelity of the above described class, that a total stop will be put to the hiring them." At the same time he called the governor's attention to the resolution of Congress prohibiting the practice.

From one district of Massachusetts eleven deserters were sent into camp, and these Washington promptly returned. This became his settled line of action, for as much as he needed men he believed, as he wrote to Major-General Heath, it was "better to be deficient in the quota, than to have such men."

In the interval between these letters Washington was compelled to write to Colonel Armand on the same subject. The colonel had planned to raise a new and separate corps, enlisting prisoners, and had consulted Washington on the subject. The Commander-in-Chief had no power to grant such an authority and referred Colonel Armand to Congress or to the Committee of Congress in the camp, with his favorable recommendation. It seems that the colonel took the favorable recommendation for authority and proceeded with the formation of the corps, enlisting deserters as well as prisoners. The result was a sharp letter from the Commander-in-Chief stating the facts in the matter, and how he had "given positive orders to all recruiting officers not to enlist deserters upon any terms," and how Congress had since forbidden the enlistment of both deserters and prisoners.

In the formation of his Legionary Corps, Count Pulaski also resorted to this method to fill the ranks. Washington had given a reluctant permission to him to enlist one-third of the body of foot from deserters on the assurance that the Count would take chiefly Hessians, in whom it was thought greater reliance could be placed. Pulaski in violation of the resolution of Congress and Washington's express orders enlisted British prisoners. For this he was rebuked by the Commander-in-Chief, who ordered the prisoners to be returned to their confinement and notified the Count that in the future he should adhere to the instructions given him.

Nor were Armand and Pulaski the only offenders outside of Massachusetts. Pennsylvania, as Washington complained, "in direct contradiction to the most pointed injunctions laid on officers, have their recruits composed chiefly of Deserters." Officers well informed on the subject, holding Washington's recruiting instructions, persisted in enlisting deserters from the British army, including many from General Burgoyne's. The latter were the least trustworthy. They were not free agents and their return to the king's army was counted as an act of fidelity worthy of the highest praise.

The result in their case was therefore easily foreseen. "But very few," wrote Washington to Major-General Heath, "if any of those, who deserted from General Burgoyne, and who came on with the two detachments under Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, now remain with him; they are gone. In like manner, a detachment from Colonel Henley, which marched from Boston sixty strong, arrived here two or three days ago with thirteen men only; and, had it not been for a detachment of New Hampshire troops, it is highly probable, one of them would not have been seen. Thirty of the sixty are now in Easton jail, having formed a plan at that place to go off in a body. The rest, except thirteen, had escaped before."

While these results proved the pro-

phetic vision of the Commander-in-Chief they added only another burden to the many he was bearing. The resolutions of Congress were little more than recommendations as far as the colonies were concerned, and but for him they were mandatory. When the appeal to reason and to patriotism failed he was compelled to devise some method of saving his army from the contagion of disaffection and his country from stupidity and cupidity. His plan was to make the recruiting officers personally responsible for all the expenses and losses occasioned by the desertion of the British prisoners and deserters. By this strategic movement he made the recruiting officers a picket against the insidious attack of the enemy's deserters and a battalion to compel Colonial obedience, at least in this case, to the laws of Congress.

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St. Martin's College Boys at the Chapel.

On the tenth Sunday after Trinity nearly thirty boys from St. Martin's College, Philadelphia, marched from their camp on the Main Line near Devon, to join in Evening Prayer at the Washington Memorial Chapel.

St. Martin's was founded several years ago by the late Rev. Dr. Percival, who cherished the ideal that even in the so-called "slum districts" of a great city, the attractive power of the Cross of Christ could draw the outcast boy of the streets to all that is pure and true and sweet and beautiful.

Dr. Percival's ideal is being worked out practically. The boys are trained as printers, carpenters and in many trades—as useful citizens of the Kingdom of God in the world.

On that Sunday afternoon the congregation at the chapel numbered over one hundred and the boys in their soldierly bearing seemed to enter the spirit of the conflict that is being waged in our day among the hills of Valley Forge: no longer against old England, the mother land, but against some hardier foes: against sin, Satan and the world.

Washington Memorial Library.

We have received from Mrs. Thomas Lawton, of Newport, R. I., a copy of her "Items of Ancestry," privately printed in 1894. This valuable genealogical work contains the records of the Adams, Akerman, Alden, Bailey, Bass, Chapman, de Groot, Frost, Fuller, Jackson, Knight, Nutter, Otis, Partridge, Pickering, Robinson, Sherburne, Stanbury, Steele, Thacher, Tracy and Tuttle families. Mrs. Lawton has increased the value of the book by the addition of data discovered since its publication The autographic inscription of presentation is as follows: "The Washington Memorial Library, Valley Forge, from I. M. R. Lawton. July 20, 1908, Newport, R. I."

Mr. Nathan M. Hallowell has found two pewter buttons in the earth excavated for the reproduction of the soldiers' hut erected by Colonial Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, near the Chapel. The shanks are rusted off, but otherwise the buttons are in good condition. One is three-fourths of an inch in diameter and the other is one-half, and the number four appears on both. They were worn by some soldier of the 4th Regiment, Connecticut Infantry, in Colonel Varnum's Brigade. Mr. Hallowell has given the buttons to the Chapel for the museum.

A subscription of 25 cents will secure you the "Washington Chapel Chronicle" for one year and will aid the Washington Chapel Guild in its great work. Help us increase our subscribers to five hundred by speaking of the paper to your friends. Many subscribers are keeping their copies for binding at the close of the year.

Washington Memorial Chapel,
Valley Forge, Pa.

THE REV. W. HERBERT BURK
MINISTER IN CHARGE,
ALL SAINTS RECTORY, NORRISTOWN.

THE REV. FRANCIS T. H. FINN
ASSISTANT,
PORT KENNEDY.

Mr. Frank Quigg, Treasurer,
Port Kennedy, Pa.

Mr. Leslie Jefferis,
Treasurer of the Building Fund,
Bridgeport, Pa.

William Rumford, Sexton.

Sundays.

2.30 P. M. Sunday School and Bible Classes.

3.45 P. M. Service and Sermon.

Second Sunday of the month, 10.30 A. M. Service, Sermon and Holy Communion.

Stewart Fund Hall

Sundays.

10.00 A. M. Sunday School and Bible Classes.

11.00 A. M. Service and Sermon.

Calendar.

September.

16, 18 and 19. Ember Days.

19. 2 p. m., Meeting of Martha Washington Guild.

20. Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity.

21. St. Matthew's Day. 11 a. m., Holy Communion.

27. Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity.

29. St. Michael's and All Angels' Day. 11 a. m., Holy Communion.

October.

3. Rummage Sale.

4. Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity.

7. 2.30 p. m., Meeting of the Washington Chapel Guild at Stewart Fund Hall, King-of-Prussia.

11. Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity.

The reverend clergy who receive this month's "Chronicle" are asked to mail us copies of their parish papers.

The Chapel was beautifully decorated by Mrs. Zulich in honor of the rector's return.

A service was held in the Chapel the Monday morning of St. Bartholomew's Day. There were sixteen present and thirteen communed. The organist and three members of the choir walked five miles to attend the service. Surely Washington's spirit of persistence and endurance lingers still in the Valley Forge hills.

A Rummage Sale will be held on Saturday afternoon, October 3d, in Port Kennedy. Articles of every description—clothing, household, or fancy—will be most acceptable. They may be sent to Mr. Frank Quigg, Port Kennedy, Pa. Housecleaning remnants and discoveries ought to find their way hither. Let every one join in making this sale the most successful ever held.

The Rev. Mr. Burk arrived in New York on the "Alice" of the Austro-Americana line on Thursday, August 27th, after a most helpful vacation. On the following Sunday he received a hearty welcome at the Chapel, where he made a brief address, expressing his gratitude to the congregation for the heart-felt prayers, to the Martha Washington Chapel Guild for its generous gift, and to the Rev. Mr. Finn for his devoted service at All Saints' Church and at the Chapel during his absence. On the first of September Mr. Finn left for a much needed vacation. His many friends pray that it may be a real rest and that he may return well fitted to take up the work in which he has endeared himself to them.

The lawn fete held on Patterson's lawn, under the auspices of the Martha Washington Guild, was a decided success. Mrs. Hughes and Mrs. Summeril

had worked hard all summer helping the Guild prepare and their efforts were certainly appreciated. Sadie Quander had in charge the table piled with household and other useful articles. Delicious cakes, home-made bread and various fruits were on Miss Pechin's table, and Miss McGlathery served ice cream. The lawn was very attractive with Japanese lanterns and gaily decorated flower tables. Numerous automobile and coaching parties halted to see and to buy, and several visitors from Norristown showed their interest. The Guild cleared about seventy-five dollars from the fete.

The Washington Chapel Guild.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE GUILD OF THE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL CHAPEL.

The secretary in presenting this report hopes that it may not be too brief to give justice to all the work accomplished by the Guild during the year 1907-08. The attendance of the Guild members during the year has been good. The smallest meeting was in August and the largest in March. During the severe winter weather the meetings were held at the homes of several of the members and the attendance at these meetings was better than when held at the Parish House. Does this seem to indicate that it would be better to follow this method again for the ensuing year? Three meetings this year will be held at King-of-Prussia, beginning with October. During the year fifteen new members have joined our ranks, but it is with regret that we must record the loss of four members—Mrs. Winfield S. Wilson, Mrs. Burk, Mrs. Hallman and Miss Finn. The chief undertakings in the Guild during the year were the Colonial supper, February 22d; the formation of a branch of the Woman's Auxiliary to the Convocation of Norristown; the formation of the Martha Washington Guild; the purchase of the altar desk with part of the money given the Guild by Mrs. Winfield S. Wilson; the entertainment held at the chapel, July 11th, and the publication of a paper, "The Washington Chapel Chronicle," which now has a subscription of over four hundred. What shall our work be next year? Let us surpass this. Nothing stands still—onward or backward runs the course and with the unity and good fellowship which always has existed and always will exist in the Washington Memorial Chapel Guild, "Onward" only can be our watchword.

Annual report of Mrs. Leslie Jefferis, Treasurer of the Washington Chapel Guild, September 2, 1908:

Treasurer's annual report of Washington Memorial Chapel, September 2d, 1908:

—Received—

Dues	$58.00
Incidentals	16.43
Supper, February 22d	242.20
Washington Chapel Chronicle	108.73
Entertainment	39.20
	$464.56
Balance, 1907	232.34
Total	$696.90

—Disbursements—

Chapel expenses	$220.76
Memorial	79.50
Charity	26.00
	$326.26
Balance on hand	$370.64
Total received in two years	$911.38

The annual meeting of the Guild was held at Mrs. Charles Wells Walker's, September 2d. The Guild was formed at Mrs. Walker's two years ago and she has never missed a single meeting. There were twenty-two members and three guests present. Mr. Burk opened

the meeting with prayer. The usual order of business followed. The treasurer showed that in two years the Guild had made $911.38. Four new members. Mrs. J. R. Tindle, Mrs. Thomas Dobson, Mrs. Pechin and Miss Read were added to the list. King-of-Prussia Mission has pledged themselves for $3.50 a month toward current expenses at the Chapel. No report of the Valley Forge lawn fete was made on account of Mrs. Hoy's absence.

The Constitution and By-Laws, submitted by the committee, were adopted. The following announcements were made: Head of Martha Washington Guild, Mrs. Nathan Hughes: Working Chapter, Mrs. Summeril; Missionary Chapter, Mrs. Charles Wells Walker; Chancel Chapter, Mrs. S. S. Zulich.

Mrs. Yarrow's resignation from the Vice-Presidency was accepted with great regret. Mr. Burk presided at the annual election and the following officers were elected:

President, Mrs. Charles Wells Walker.
Vice-President, Mrs. Colket Walker.
Treasurer, Mrs. Leslie Jefferis.
Secretary, Miss Crawford.

Mrs. Charles Wells Walker will fill orders for crocheted work. Address, Strafford, Pa.

Refreshments were served by the hostess and the Guild embarked on a new year with high hopes.

Chester County Historical Society.

The Historical Society of Gloucester county, New Jersey, will visit Valley Forge on Saturday, September 26. The society will make the Chapel its headquarters on this occasion and the Rev Mr. Burk will deliver an address on "Valley Forge and Its Historic Importance." All the points of interest on the site of the famous encampment will be visited under his leadership.

THE PATRIOT'S HALL.

The Founder's Certificates.

The following have been enrolled in the Book of the Founders and will receive Founders' Certificates:

Effie Russell Anshutz, Overbrook, Pa.	1.00
Ella Crosby Dally, Crafton, Pa.	1.00
Fannie Evans, Wayne, Pa.	1.00
Marion Brown Fessenden, Haverford, Pa.	1.00
Ida Garland Fay, Providence, R. I.	1.00
Margaretta Carter Galton, Beaver Falls, Pa.	1.00
Mary Ada Carter Corson, Plymouth Meeting, Pa.	1.00
Adelaide Louise Ermentrout, Minneapolis, Minn.	1.00
Isabella C. Clark, Ambler, Pa.	1.00
Mrs. Margaret Pechin, Philadelphia	1.00
Lilla Sellers Pechin, Philadelphia	1.00
Emily R. Ashbridge, Rosemont, Pa.	1.00
Lida H. Ashbridge, Rosemont, Pa.	1.00
Jane Jamison, Radnor, Pa.	1.00
Margaret Stone Rood, Jeanesville, Pa.	1.00
Catharine Diament, Radnor, Pa.	1.00
Mrs. Ruth B. Gurney, Lewistown, Me.	1.00
Clara E. Durant, Philadelphia, Pa.	1.00
Priscilla Walker Streets, Washington, D. C.	1.00
Nina B. Read, Norristown, Pa.	1.00
Mary A. Fell, Philadelphia	1.00
Marion Fell Smith, Philadelphia	1.00
	22.00
Previously reported	100.00
	$122.00

The Guild has established a birthday box to be opened every six months.